The Time Piece.

PUBLISHED ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, & FRIDAYS, at No. 25. Maiden-Lane, BY ROBERT SAUNDERS, FOR THE PROPRIETORS.

No. 128—Vol. II.] NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 9, 1798. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

A DECLARATION, by the representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, July 4, 1776.

WHEN, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the seperate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind, requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the seperation.

We hold these truths to be self evident—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienble rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government become destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; ond accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws, the most wholsome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate & pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained: and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws, for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies, at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large, for their exercise; the state remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose, obstructing the laws for naturalitation of foreigners; refusing to pass others, to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws, for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of theirs salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers, to harrass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has effected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction, foreign to our constitution, and un-acknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:—

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states:—

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:—

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:—

For transporting us beyond seas, to be tried for pretended offences:—

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighbouring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument, for introducting the same absolute rule into these colonies:—

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments:—

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power, to legislate for us, in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercennaries, to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidity, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warefare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms: our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked, by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts made by their legislature, to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably hurt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind—enemies in war—in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general Congress assembled, appealing to the supreme judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these united colonies are, and, of right, ought to be, free, and independent states;—that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown;—that all political connection, between them and the state of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honour.

JOHN HANCOCK.

New Hampshire.
Josiah Bartlett,
William Whipple,
Matthew Thornton,

Massachusetts Bay.
Samuel Adams,
John Adams,
Robert Treat Paine,
Elbridge Gerry.

Rhode Island, &c.
Stephen Hopkins,
William Ellery,

Connecticut.
Roger Sherman,
Samuel Huntington,
William Williams,
Oliver Wolcott.

New York.
William Floyd,
Philip Livingston,
Francis Lewis,
Lewis Morris.

Richard Stockton.
John Witherspoon,
Francis Hopkinson,
John Hart,
Abraham Clark.

Pennsylvania.
Robert Morris,
Benjamin Rush,
Benjamin Franklin,
John Moreton,
George Clymer,
James Smith,
George Taylor,
James Wilson,
George Ross,

Delaware.
Cæsar Rodney,
George Read.

Maryland.
Samuel Chase,
William Paca,
Thomas Stone,
Charles Carroll, of Carrolton.

Virginia.
George Wythe,
Richard Henry Lee,
Thomas Jefferson,
Benjamin Harrison,
Thomas Nelson, jun.
Francis Lightfoot Lee,
Carter Braxton.

North Carolina.
William Hooper,
Joseph Hewes,
John Penn.

South Carolina,
Edward Rutledge,
Thomas Heyward, jun.
Thomas Lynch, jun.
Arthur Middleton,

Georgia.
Button Gwinnett,
Lyman Hall,
George Walton.

FOR THE TIME PIECE.

Mr. BURK,

The following extraordinary occurrence is, perhaps, unknown to some of your readers, who, perchance, may be skilled in *Augury*:

When the *patrician* warriors of the city were assembling a St. Paul's Church on the 4th instant, the *chiefs* ascended the *scaffold*: to one of them was committed the care of the American Eagle; but scarcely had the Emblem of our Constitution appeared, when from the arm of its guardian it fell, and prostrate on the pavement before them, was dashed to pieces!!

Astonishing perfidy or neglect! but what follows will more astonish, will petrify with horror—While these supporters of Liberty were repairing the shattered image, and re uniting its wings with the body, the frantic multitude shook the temple with shouts of enthusiasm and joy—*Gods, let your anger fall on the guilty only!*

AN OLD ROMAN.

ANECDOTE.

In a storm at sea, a chaplain of a British man of war asked one of the crew, if he thought there was any danger? O yes, replied the sailor, if it blows as hard as it does now, we shall all be in heaven before twelve o'clock at night. The chaplain, terrified at the expression, cried, "Oh, God forbid!"

CONGRESS.

On Tuesday, the house of Representatives of the United States, passed the bill further to protect the Commerce of the United States, 46 votes being in favour of it.

Mr. Harper said, he held in his hand certain resolutions with respect to the defence of the country, which he thought it would be important to adopt; because he considered Congress as having resolved upon repelling and resisting the pretensions of a power which he had no idea, and which he could not suppose any gentleman had reason to expect would recede from the terms of tribute which they had offered. Having therefore a knowledge of the force, the pride, and the perseverance of our enemy, whilst we are not dismayed by their power and their spirit, we ought to view it in all its magnitude, to prepare for a vigorous struggle in meeting it, and to resist the extravagant pretensions to that nation. That we may be thus prepared, he offered the following resolutions to the consideration of the house:

Resolved, That it is expedient to augment the Provisional Army of the United States to fifty thousand men.

Resolved, That it is expedient to enable the President of the United States to proceed, whenever he shall judge it conducive to the public welfare, to the appointment of all the officers of the said army, and the organization of its Staff: such officers not to be on pay till called into actual service.

Resolved, That it is expedient to enable the President of the United States to raise immediately, and bring into actual service, one division of the said army, to consist of not more than twelve thousand five hundred men.

Resolved, That it is expedient to enable the President of the United States to raise and bring into actual service all or any part of the remaining divisions of the said army, in case of invasion of any part of the territory of the United States, or of imminent danger of such invasion, in his opinion conceived to exist.

Resolved, That it is expedient to enable the President of the United States to raise immediately, and bring into actual service, a corps of non-commissioned officers for those divisions of the said army which may not be immediately raised: the said corps not to exceed the number of twelve hundred, and to do duty as a separate corps of the army, until their services in all or any of the said divisions shall be required.

Resolved, That it is expedient to enable the President of the United States to obtain by purchase, loan or other contract, for the use of the United States, any number of vessels of war, not exceeding ten, in addition to those heretofore authorized by law, and of such force, not less than fifty-two guns each, as he may judge advantageous for the public service, and to man and equip the same.

Resolved, That it is expedient to enable the President of the United States to establish one or more dock-yards for the use of the United States with suitable buildings for marine stores, arsenals and magazines.

Ordered to lie on the table till Wednesday.

Mr. Livingston again laid the resolution upon the table which he offered and withdrew yesterday, proposing an address to the President. He said he should not himself call it up at present; but if any other gentleman chose to do so, he should not object to it.

The Speaker said, that the gentleman must know that when a proposition is offered to the house, it is offered for decision.

The question being loudly called for.

Mr. Kittera wished to propose an amendment to this resolution, in the following words, viz. "and in case the said Envoy shall have been ordered out of the French Republic, or taken into custody, then with such other person or persons as the French Directory may select."

Mr. Thatcher seconded the motion.

Mr. Harrison hoped the yeas and nays would be taken upon this amendment. Agreed.

Mr. N. Smith was sorry this motion was made. He thought it trifling with treason.—He wished not to be called to give a vote on so infamous a resolution as he considered this to be. (A call to order.)

Mr. Otis hoped the mover of this amendment would withdraw it. It could only have been intended to cast a censure upon the Resolution—a censure much milder than he should himself have been inclined to cast upon it, which having been done, he trusted the gentleman would not place his friends in so disagreeable a situation as to be obliged to vote upon it.

Mr. Kittera said, the house must have seen his object in making this motion. The resolution which had been laid upon the table by the gentleman from New-York, was so abhorrent to all his ideas of propriety, that he had taken this mode of shewing his disapprobation of it, in the strongest manner in which he could do it. We have, said he, sent three Envoys to the French Republic in order to terminate our differences with that nation; but the Directory have not chosen to treat with these three Commissioners, but have insultingly selected one from amongst them, with whom they say they are ready to treat, but upon the terms offered to all three. If this one Envoy should be sent off, or imprisoned, therefore before the fresh instructions which the gentleman from New-York wished to be sent off should be received, it would be proper that the Directory should make choice of some other person with whom she will be willing to treat. Having, however, shewn his pointed dislike of the proposition before the house, by the present motion, he would withdraw it.

Mr. Livingston said he would not have troubled the house with any farther observations on this motion, if not forced to do it by certain expressions which had been used respecting it. One gentleman has called it an infamous resolution; another had said that the motion which had been made and withdrawn, was too mild a censure upon it; another gentleman looked up on it with abhorrence. If this resolution is so extremely abhorrent, he should have been glad if gentlemen would have shewn wherein its abhorrence lies. What is this resolution. Does it tend to dishonour this country, by proposing to agree with any degrading terms offered by the Directory? No such thing. What is it but to request the President of the United States to instruct the Envoy, whom he himself appointed, to make such a treaty with France as shall be consistent with our honour and interest? Yet this resolution is called infamous. If this term was applicable to his motion, he was ignorant of the meaning of words.

The Speaker said, as the gentleman from Connecticut, who made use of this expression, had been called to order, any remarks upon it were equally out of order.

Mr. L. said he would make no comments upon it, but confine his remarks to the resolutions itself. It was his desire, if possible, to prevent a war with France, which must involve this country in great distress—which may perhaps, destroy it, all for the sake of a punctilio. He was not ashamed of this opinion any where. It would be for the interest, for dignity of this country to conclude an honourable peace with France; more so than any war which we could possibly wage. The fate of war must be doubtful—the honour of it extremely so. For his part, he saw none that could be derived from war.—He wished to avoid it, if it could be avoided with honour. He was far from proposing to preserve peace at the expence of our honour. All he wished was that the Envoy at present in Paris should, if possible, make a treaty founded upon the instructions originally given. Is there, exclaimed he, any thing so extremely bad in this? On the contrary, he knew it was the wish of a majority of the people of this country that a treaty should, if possible, be made, and by that means prevent the necessity of a war.

But it should seem as if gentlemen were ready to say, that it was better to go to war, than that one of our Envoys should make a treaty for us, as if they were ready to draw the sword, because three seals cannot be put to a treaty, instead of one. He was not for doing this, nor were his constituents: nor did he believe that either he or they should ever be ashamed of this resolution. It would always be a consolation to him that he had endeavoured to preserve the peace of the country, so long as it could consistently be done.

It was altogether a misrepresentation, Mr. L. said, to insinuate that the person whom he wished to be instructed to treat, was appointed by the Directory; he was chosen by the President of the United States, and commissioned by him with separate powers. And yet this man, thus appointed, is spoken of as a man chosen by the Executive Directory of France! He wished gentlemen to reconcile this to themselves; he could not do it.

Mr. Matthews thought this resolution ought to be explained, before gentlemen were called to vote on it. He therefore moved the following amendment: "Whereas this house has lost all confidence in the President of the United States, and his desire of plunging this country in all the horrors of war with our good friends, is so evident, therefore resolved, &c.

This motion not being seconded, the yeas and nays were taken upon Mr. Livingston's proposition as follow:

YEAS.

Messrs. Baldwin, Heister, Rard, Jones, Benton, Livingston, Blount, Locke, Burgess, Lyon, T. Claiborne, Mecon, Clopton, M'Clenachan, Davis, M'Dowell, Dawson, New, Fowler, Nicholas, Gallitan, W. Smith, Gillespie, Stanford, Gregg, Sumter, Harrison, J. Trigg, Haveus, R. Williams—30.

NAYS,

Messrs. Allen, Baer, Bartlett, Bayard, Brooks, Bullock, Champlin, Chapman, W. Claiborne, Cochron, Coit, Craik, Dana, Dent, Edmund, Evans, A. Foster, J. Freeman, Glenn, Goodrich, Gordon, Griswold, Grove, Hanna, Harper, Hartley, Hindman, Holmes, Hosmer, Imlay, Littera, Lyman, Mrtthews, Otis, J. Parker, Reed, Schureman, Sewall, Sinnickson, Sitgreaves, N. Smith, Sprague, Sprigg, Thatcher, Thomas, Tillinghast, Van Aleu, Varnum, Venable, Wadsworth—51.

Mr. Harper laid a resolution upon the table proposing that if any state indebted to the United States, in the balance of accounts at the close of the late war, shall expend any money in erecting or enlarging their fortifications, upon plans approved by the president of the United States, such sums shall be considered as in part payment of the said balance.

Mr. Sewall, from the committee for the protection of commerce and the defence of the country, reported a bill making a further appropriation for the additional naval armament, which was committed for to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Macon, it was agreed, that the house should meet, for the remainner of the session, at ten o'clock in the morning.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, April 30.

The late events at Vienna have spread the utmost consternation at Rastadt much is to be apprehended that it will give rise to war which will involve all Germany in ruin. It appears Bernadotte is already arrived at Rastadt.

Buonaparte is now going to Rastadt like another Alexander, no doub. to cut the Gordian Knot.

The Executive Directory, in a public sitting on the 29th April, received Citizens Giustiniani, the envoy extraordinary from the Roman Republic, M. de Stael, minister plenipotentiary of the king of Sweden; and citizen Lupi, minister plenipotentiary from the Ligarian Republic.

LONDON, May 2.

A circumstance likely to produce more serious consequence; than the preceding, is the death of Jean Bon St. Andre, who has been decapitated by the Dey of Algiers, regardless of the vengence that might be expected to be attempted by the Great Nation, for such an act committed on the person of one of its accredited agents! We are not informed of circumstances that led to this catastrophe; but, should it be confirmed, we would not be surprized should the Learned Expedition, prepared for Egypt, be ordered to pay the Dey a visit in its passage merely to give him a little schooling on the respect due to strangers.

The French general who commands in the island of Corsica, has issued a proclamation, stating that the squadron assembled at that island has sailed for the purpose of cooperating in the expedition against England.

They write from Auxerre, that an immense convoy of all sorts of Husbandry tools has just passed by there, destined for Toulon, and that there is no longer any doubt that the expedition which was preparing is intended as a descent in Egypt, and to prepare, by opening a canal there, the means of destroying the English commerce in India. (Cleff du Cabinet.)

A list of navy officers has just been published at Paris. It appears that there are six admirals, without including Bruys, Eleviller, Lepelly, lately promoted; sixteen rear admirals, not including Badout, Courand, Terrasson, and Decres also lately promoted; forty-nine commanders of divisions; fifty captains of ships of the first class, forty eight ditto of the second class. 18 captains of frigates, 527 lieutenants and 879 enfigns.

A great number of Piedmontese Patriots, who have taken refuge at Milan and Genoa, have formed themselves into an army, and are marching into Piedmont, and they have already (if rumour is to be believed) planted the Tree of Liberty in several places, and are attacking their oppressors in every direction.

CHARLESTON, June 26.

Captain Wulsken, from Bourdeaux, informs, that on the 19th of April, the day he left Bourdeaux, an hermaphrodite brig, copper bottomed, arrived there from Philadelphia; she had a few guns mounted, and appeared to be more like a packet than a merchant vessel; she was in a set of ballast. The captain landed before she came to anchor, apparently in great haste. From these circumstances, it is probable that she was the United States brig Sophia, which sailed from Philadelphia for France, on the 28th March.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.

If the important office of keeper of that bulwark of national and presidential security, the Bastile, be not already given away or promised to some of the great war chiefs in either house of Congress, we would recommend Peter Porcupine as a proper Cerberus for that department.

The valiant corporal's well-known humanity, his attachment to the federal government, and, above all, his loyal and just aversion to jacobinic disorganizers, eminently qualify him to give satisfaction to his employers.

Should our hint be attended to, and this brave British veteran be inducted into an employment so well suited to his abilities and inclinations, little doubt can be entertained that the tender mercies of the celebrated Cunningham will be forgotten in the milder clemencies of the great Fitz Gobbett's administration.

It is currently reported, that Peter Porcupine, has, already, through the medium of his friend, sir Robert, obtained his alien license; so that there is now no danger of the United States sustaining that incalculable loss which every good citizen lately felt an anticipatory alarm at, when he threatened to withdraw his amiable person and great literary talents, from these ill fated shores to "the land of beef and pudding."

Appointments.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, of Virginia, Lieutenant General and Commander in Chief of the armies of the United States of America.

Thomas Perkins, of Massachusetts, Commissioner of Loans for that state—vice Nathaniel Appleton, deceased.

MASSACRES and OUTRAGES,

Committed in the neighbourhood of Tranent, on the 29th of Auguſt, 1797, as ſtated and offered to be proved *at the Bar of the Court of Seſſion, on Wedneſday the 17th inſt. by Mr.* Charles Roſs, *Advocate. Counſel for Mr.* John Stone, *Editor of The* Scots Chronicle.

"The moſt lamentable circumſtance of all," ſaid Mr. Roſs, "was the allowing the horſe to ſcour the country in the neighbourhood of Tranent, where many ſhocking murders and acts of cruelty were exerciſed upon innocent country people, who had not been near Tranent, or in any ſhape acceſſary to the alledged diſturbance there. On the part of the Defender, I will prove the following among other outrages committed on this occaſion."

(During this part of his admirable Speech, Mr. Roſs held in his hand a ſketch of the village of Tranent, and adjacent country, on which were marked the particular ſpots where the different murders were perpetrated.)

I. Adam Blair, a ſchool boy, walking peaceably through a field on the North of Tranent, was rode down by a party of horſe, who cantned him, and ſtabbed him as they rode over him; and left him for dead, lying on the ground.

II. Peter Neſs, a ſawer of timber, reſiding at Ormiſton, who had not been in the ſtreet of Tranent at all, uring the alleged riot, and was in a field on the South of the village, going towards Ormiſton, after the mob had entirely diſperſed, when he was attacked by five or ſix men, who fired at him repeatedly, killed him, and then diſmounting from their horſes, robbed him of his watch. He had no *money* about him.

III. William Lawſon, carpenter, in Tranent, when walking along the highway, with his carts loaded with wood, from Ormiſton to Tranent, and at the diſtance of a mile from the town, was met by a party of horſe, one of whom ſhot him in the groin, without the leaſt provocation; on the contrary, when the murderer preſented his piſtol, Lawſon begged of him not to fire till he heard him ſpeak, as he had not been near Tranent that day, ſince the morning that he went to bring home his wood. Notwithſtanding this, the ruffian fired, and mortally wounded him. Lawſon inſtantly fell, and while lying on the ground, another came up, and ſnapped his piſtol three times at his head; and Lawſon, on his deathbed, ſaid to his ſurgeons and friends who attended him, that he thought the man laſt mentioned the crueller of the two, for repeatedly endeavouring to fire at him in that *ſituation.*

IV. Stephen Brotherſton when walking on the Ormiſton road, about a mile from Tranent, with his wife, and an old man of the name of Critchton, were met by a party of horſe, and on their approach, ſtepped aſide into a field by the way ſide. As the men came up, one of them fired, and ſhot Brotherſton; after which, the ſame, or another man of the ſame party, alighted, and came into the field, where Brotherſton, mortally wounded, was now ſupported by his wife, and his old friend Critchton, and ſtruck Crichton ſix times with his ſword, by one of which ſtrokes, Crichton's face was laid open through the noſe to the bone. The ruffian then turned to the dying man, Brotherſton, whom he ſtruck repeatedly acroſs the belly and the legs with his ſword; during which, Brotherſton's wife, who held her dying huſband in her arms, repeatedly called out "to ſtrike her rather than her huſband, for they had ſhot him already." The villain made no reply to what ſhe ſaid, but d—d her ſoul, and rode off.

V. Wm. Laidlaw, a farmer's ſervant, when at his lawful occupation in the fields, was wantonly attacked by the ſame party, and ſhot

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EXTRACT FROM THE

COLUMBIAD.

AN EPIC POEM.

By JOHN D. BURK, late of Trinity College, Dublin.

ARGUMENT—FOURTH OF JULY.

Deſcription of the Morning—Aurora with the hours preceding the riſing of the Sun.

Aurora now, attended by the hours
Lovely and young and blooming as herſelf,
Glides thro' the air; while in her glowing hands,
Roſes and pinks, and orange flowers, and thyme,
Tied careleſs by the woodbines pliant tendons,
She holds and ſhakes, and vermils all the air:
Quick Empreum reddens, while the ſeas,
The rocks, the foreſt's and the mountain's tops
Bluſh orient and expect the ardent ſun
To chaſe away the vap'ry train of night,
Her miſts, her damps, her ſhadows, and her dews,
And once, again to urge his am'rous ſuit.
This day to render feſtive, Heaven put on
Its richeſt robes of purple and of light:
The winds were huſh'd, all but the zephyrs bland
Theſe ſighing o'er the flowers beguil'd their ſweets,
Which after on their odour laden wings,
Sportive they fling, ſpicing the ambient air
With cowſlip eſſence and the oily fumes
Of roſes; with quinteſſence nicely blent
Of lily, violet, and the ſleepy juice
Of poppies, and thouſand flowers beſide
Of wilderneſs or garden; Summer now,
glorying in ſtrength and beauty, rul'd the year:
His face with purple ſuſh'd, his flowing robe
Of golden crimſon, ſtarr'd with richeſt gems,
Which every hue of Iris fiercely beam,
The ſapphir's azure, and the emerald's green,
The bluſhing ruby, and the brilliant's hue;
But ſuch their luſtre, beauty, water, ſize,
As ne'er Golconda, nor the flaming mine
Of Borneo; nor aught of mortal mould
In Afric or in Ind, did bring to light:
Diſcover'd in the mountains of the ſun.
Nature with them adorns her fav'rite child.
Now leaving Cancer fierce the Vertic Sun
Shot on to Leo, till that angry ſign
In league with Syrius fired the earth and ſkies;
Now June was paſt; and in the Julian month
Thrice had the Sun his courſe diurnal run:
The fourth proud morn aroſe, immortal day!
Applaud it earth; record it glorious Heavens:
And thou, proud Sun, in each revolving year,
As on this day thou part'ſt the azure wave,
Burn up the fogs, which hang upon the air:
The driving fleet and wind at diſtance keep
And be thyſelf ſole regent of the ſkies:
On this great day, Ocean thy waves be huſh'd
Let not a wind beſide the mild ſouth weſt
Be heard to murmur o'er thy ſolid deeps:
And thou immenſe Atlantic as thou lav'ſt
Columbia's coaſt; remember on this day
The children of that Hero, who by Heaven
Inſtructed, firſt explor'd thy diſtant waves,
Began the reign of Liberty and Law.
Great ſhade of Montezuma lift thy head
Above the chryſtal of the Mexic lake:
Thou art aveng'd; a commonwealth appears,
Which ſhall dethrone thy murderers and reſtore
Thy progeny to freedom; Sons of the ſun,
Only pure race of monarchs from the tops
Of Andes, where your ſpirits hover, ſhout
To Quito's plain, or on to Chili's Hills,
And bid your pure Peruvians learn to hope:
You, ſpirits of a thouſand bards, rejoice,
You, martyr's, and you patriots who have bled
In Freedom's cauſe; where'er your ſtations be
Or o'er the field of Marathon, or the wave
Of Salamis; or midſt the wand'ring fires
Which burn upon the ſolemn brow of night;
Rejoice; this day, the law has been enthron'd
Upon the ruins of dethroned kings:
Cato, this day be Utica forgot:
Brutus rejoice, and bid the fiend avaunt,
Who haunted thee at Philippi: This day,
Tyranny's enchanted priſon tumbled down
With thund'ring clap: Its dungeons of deſpair,
Its iron cells ſplit by the voice of Heaven,
By earthquakes and by fierceſt thunders rent,
Reſign'd their victims while their vanquiſh'd fiend,
Pierc'd by the ſpear of ſcience, ſcreaming fled.
O'er the wild ruins of its monſtrous pile,
The voice of Legiſlation, like a God,
Was heard preſiding: Lo! a fane appear! I
More glorious than by ſon of David raiſed
In holy city, God's proud temple ſhone
Cloſe by the ſtream of Jordan, and in ſight
Of Horeb and of Sinai ſacred mounts;
Not e'en Epheſian Temple, tho' eſteem'd
A wonder of the world, until the rage
To gain immortal infamy, impelled
A fanatic its glories to deſtroy,
Could vie with this: Not domes of Aſian kings
Fretted with gold; tho' mimic ſuns and ſtars
Around their arches flamed in precious ſtones:
The will of millions raiſed this proud fane,
And with religious awe and holy dread
With patriot ardor, armed cap-a-pee
From 'mongſt the roar of cannon and the gleam
Of burning ſwords, they dedicate their work
To Liberty! Begin the Jubilee!
Strike up the martial ſoul exalting airs,
And let the Ruſs and ſable Moor reſpond
To the pleas'd echo of Columbia's ſong:
A ſanctuar Altar is prepared here,
On which preſerv'd with more than Veſtal care,
The ſacred flame of Liberty is fed.

THE TIME PIECE.

MONDAY, JULY 9.

The Editor of the TIME PIECE was on Friday arreſted by Col. Giles and Mr. Bainbridge marſhals for the diſtrict of N. York, in the name of the Preſident of the United States, on a charge of a ſeditious and libellous nature. Same time doctor James Smith the other proprietor was taken into cuſtody: The charge againſt him was only for a libel. Each gentleman attended with his reſpective bail at the office of Judge Hobart; where they were bound, themſelves, in the penal ſum of two thouſand dollars each, and their ſecurities one thouſand dollars to take their trial at the next circuit court in October. Mr. Burk takes this public opportunity to return his thanks to Mr Bainbridge for his polite and gentlemanlike deportment to him on this embarraſſing occaſion. 'Tis happy when the heat of party ſpirit is tempered by this humane and amiable urbanity. We preſume the printers of America will be too liberal to prejudge this cauſe, and too juſt to heat the publick mind, which ought to come cool and unbiaſſed to the examination of the ſubject.

While the Proprietors of the Time Piece were at Judge Hobart's chambers on Friday, a ſwarm of young gentlemen peeped and peeped at the windows, & whiſpered and ſniggered as if ſome law had paſſed againſt the liberties of their country. They ſwarmed at a reſpectable diſtance, like *Fry* about a *whale.* A great man ſat in the office, and ſcattered by barely glancing at them, as if they had been ſwept away by a ſtorm. The proprietors of the Time Piece feel the warmeſt gratitude to their good patrons, the public, for the anxiety evinced by them for the fate of themſelves, and their eſtabliſhment, on Friday the 6th inſtant. They aſſure them, that while they believe themſelves acting according to the ſpirit of the conſtitution, no proſecution or perſecution ſhall awe them into ſycophancy or ſilence. They believe alſo, that this proſecution, whatever may be its iſſue, will be favorable to Liberty. *The people are good, and brave, and honeſt—There is not much to fear.*

The ariſtocrats are informed, that two papers will be in future, dropt for them on Change, two near the poſt office, two on the battery, gratis, on condition they do not intrude on their ſubſcribers.

Since there muſt be an army, the Republicans are pleaſed with the appointment of George Waſhington.

The Emperor has made every apology for the inſults offered the French Ambaſſador.

The citizens of Vienna have inſulted the French ambaſſador, in order to have the pleaſure of ſeeing *Buonaparte.*

'Tis ſaid the Dey of Algiers has put to death the French agent. If ſo we ſhall not long have to pay them *tribute.*

A LESSON FOR VENAL ASSEMBLIES.

The Speech which was ſpoken by Oliver Cromwell, when he diſſolved the Long Parliament.

It is high time for me to put an end to your ſitting in this place, which you have diſhonoured by your contempt of all virtue, and defiled by your practice of every vice: Ye are a factious crew, and enemies to all good government: Ye are a pack of mercenary wretches, and would, like Eſau, ſell your country for a meſs of pottage; and, like Judas, betray your God for a few pieces of money: Is there a ſingle virtue now remaining amongſt you? Is there one vice you do not poſſeſs? Ye have no more religion than my horſe; gold is your god. Which of you have not bartered your conſcience for bribes? Is there a man amongſt you that has the leaſt care for the good of the Commonwealth? Ye ſordid proſtitutes, have you not defiled this ſacred place, and turned the Lord's temple into a den of thieves, by your immoral principles and wicked practices? Ye are grown intolerably odious to the whole nation. You are deputed here by the people to get grievances redreſſed, are not yourſelves become the greateſt grievance? Your country therefore calls upon me to cleanſe his Augean ſtable by putting a final period to your iniquitous proceedings in this houſe, and which, by God's help, and the ſtrength he has given me, I am now come to do: I command ye, therefore, upon the peril of your lives, to depart immediately out of this place. Go, get you out, make haſte, ye venal ſlaves, begone! So take away that ſhining bauble there, and lock up the doors.

FOR SALE,
A HOUSE AND LOT,

No. 218, Water ſtreet, nearly oppoſite Crane wharf, A Compleat well finiſhed three ſtory brick houſe; it is newly painted, in thorough repair, and a moſt excellent ſtand for mercantile buſineſs. For particulars apply to Mr. Abraham Skinner, No. 37, Pine ſtreet, the ſubſcriber on the premiſes, or at No. 4, Ferry ſtreet.

FRANCES ROORBACH,
Executrix to the eſtate of
ARTHUR HELME, deceaſed.

The ſubſcriber earneſtly ſolicites all perſons indebted to the eſtate of the ſaid Arthur Helme, to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands to preſent their account for ſettlement.

July 4th, 1798. tf.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WILL be given at No. 81, Warren ſtreet, for information and proof of the young man with a green badge in his hat, who attacked the cockade and eagle of a citizen near Snow's tavern, a little paſt noon, on the 4th of July, and who eſcaped detection and chaſtiſement by the lightneſs of his heels.

July 6.

Democratic Notice.

THE members are requeſted to attend punctually on Wedneſday evening, at Citizen Snow's (late Mr Amory's) Broadway, at 7 o'clock.

By Order,
July 9. WM. DEGROVE, Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnerſhip of MATTHEW L. DAVIS, and CO, was diſſolved, on the 13th inſt. by mutual conſent; all perſons indebted to them, for ſubſcriptions to the Time Piece, are requeſted to make payment to JOHN D. BURKE, who is duly authoriſed to collect the ſame; and thoſe indebted for Advertiſements or Handbills will pleaſe diſcharge their accounts at the office of the ſubſcriber. If there are any demands againſt the late firm, it is requeſted the accounts will be immediately preſented, and they will be paid on ſight. MAT. L. DAVIS.

June 22.

WHEREAS WILLIAM S. SMITH, of the town of Eaſt Cheſter, in the county of Weſt Cheſter, and ſtate of New York, gentleman, being indebted to the ſubſcriber, Nickll Floyd, of the city of New York, merchant, by bond bearing date the ſixth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſeven, in the penual ſum of one thouſand pounds, conditioned for the payment of ſeven hundred and forty three pounds five ſhillings and ten pence, current money of the ſtate of New York, on or before the twenty fifth day of November next enſuing the date thereof; the ſaid William S. Smith, for the better ſecuring the payment thereof, as aforeſaid, to the ſaid Nicoll Floyd, his executors adminiſtrators or aſſigns, according to the condition of the ſaid bond or obligation, did, on the ſaid ſixth day of March, one th ouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſeven, mortgage to the ſaid Nicoll Floyd, his heirs and aſſigns, all that certain tract or four lots of ground, ſituate, lying and being in the ſixth ward of the city of New York, adjoining each other, and containing, each of them, in breadth, in front and rear, twenty five feet, and in length one hundred feet; bounded ſouth weſterly, in front by Barclay ſtreet, formerly Anthony ſtreet; north eaſterly, in the rear by ground now or late of Anthony Barclay; ſouth eaſterly, by the ground of the ſaid Anthony Barclay; north weſterly, by ground now or late of Peter Bertine, the ſaid Anthony Barclay, and the eſtate of Lewis Nichols (as the ſame are diſtinguiſhed in a map annexed to a conveyance from Mary Barclay and Leonard Leſpenard, executors of Henry Barclay, deceaſed, to Egbert Benſon and others, by Lots No. thirty four, thirty five, thirty ſix, and thirty ſeven); Together with all and ſingular the tenements, hereditaments, priviledges, commodities and appurtenances to the ſame belonging or in any wiſe appertaining; And whereas the condition of the ſaid bond has not been performed. Notice is, therefore, hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that by virtue of a power contained in the ſaid mortgage, and purſuant to the act in ſuch caſe made and provided, the above deſcribed premiſes will be ſold at the Tontine Coffee Houſe, in the city of New York, on Monday, the ninth day of July next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated this fourth day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety eight.

January.1 NICOLL FLOYD

REFINED SUGAR.

LOAF and Lump Sugar, for ſale at the Sugar Houſe, in Liberty (late Crown) ſtreet. Orders left at the Sugar Houſe, or with the ſubſcriber, No. 170 Front Street, will be immediately attended to. Where alſo may be had a few Bags of India Sugar.

March 26. DAVID GELSTON.

A handſome Country Houſe.

TO LET,

And Poſſeſſion given on the 1ſt May.

THAT elegantly ſituated HOUSE on Long-Iſland, directly oppoſite Corlaer's Hook, containing 9 rooms and 6 fire places, and a Garden if required. The ſituation is ſo agreeable that it requires no farther recommendation. For terms apply to

FRANCIS TITUS,
Near the premiſes.

Buſhwick, April 16.

HATS.

PETER VANDERHOEF, JUN. HATTER,
No. 49, Water-ſtreet, near Coenties Slip,

INFORMS his friends and cuſtomers that he manufactures, and has conſtantly in readineſs for ſale upon the loweſt terms,

MEN & BOYS AMERICAN HATS.

OF every quality—*Alſo*, Ladies and childrens Engliſh imported Hats, to be ſold by the ſingle hat, dozen, or larger quantity as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer.—A generous allowance will be made to thoſe who purchaſe by the quantity, to ſell again.

April 26. tf.

PAPER MAKERS.

Wanted,

TWO or three journeymen paper makers, who are compleatly maſters of their buſineſs, and whoſe characters are good. Conſtant employment will be given, and their wages paid regular. They muſt agree for a ſtated term. For further particulars, apply at the Office of the TimePiece.

Printing Ink Manufactory.

JOHN BOWEN,

ACQUAINTS the Printers in the Uniten States, that he has eſtabliſhed an Ink Manufactory in New-York, and will be able to furniſh kegs of any ſize on reaſonable terms for caſh, equal to any imported, delivered on board of any veſſel, or left a any other place in this city

J. Bowen is lately arrived from London, where he ſupplied ſome of the moſt reſpactable printing houſes with ink of his manufacture, which was much approved of. Orders fulfilled with the utmoſt attention—to be paid for on delivery. Letters poſt paid, pur addreſſed to 340 Pearl ſtreet, duly attended to.

The printers of papers in the different commercial towns, are requeſted to give this anvertiſement a place for the better encouragement of the undertaking.

SASHES FOR SALE.

MATTHEW HAWKINS, Saſh-Maker and Glazier No. 9 George Street, near the ſhiplards, has on hand and for ſale, a large quantity of 24 light ſaſhes, 8 by 6, which he will ſell painted and Glazed at 8d. per. light 24 light ditto. 7 by 9, at 12d. zes, has alſo on hand, a large ſtock of various other ſiHe ſuch as 10 by 8. 11 by 9. 12 by 10, 14 by 10, 15 by 11, &c.—Which will be ſold on low terms. Show-windows, Sliding-glaſs, Caſes for Stores, executed at the above place with accuracy and diſpatch.

N. B. Orders as uſual, for town or country, performed at the ſhorteſt notice.

March 26. t. f.

As ſon as a ſufficient number of Subſcribers can be procured, will be publiſhed

AN EPIC POEM,
IN TWELVE BOOKS,
ENTITLED

THE COLUMBIAD;

CONTAINING,

A HISTORY of America, from its earlieſt ſettlement to the acknowledgment of her Independence, with the principal battles, ſieges, &c. which led to that event. The author has procured notes illuſtrating hiſtoric and geographic difficulties, from men of the firſt ability in the union; & means, if the profits will permit, to prefix an elegant Copperplate to each book. The whole work will be publiſhed in *Twelve Numbers*, each of which will be delivered for 4s.

It will be printed on the fineſt paper, illuſtrated by the moſt learned Annotations, and embelliſhed by the beſt plates, which can be procured.

Subſcriptions will be taken in at the Offices of the Minerva, Argus, and Time-Piece, New-York; Aurora, and M. Carey's book-ſtore, Philadelphia; and at the Chronicle and Mercury offices, Boſton; and all the other Book-ſtores and Printing-offices on the continent.

October 9th, —tf 1w

The Portrait of General Waſhington,

And other pieces of art, will continue to be ſhewn for 14 days longer, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 7 in the evening, and every pleaſant evening until 10 o'clock.

IT is admitted univerſally, that Waſhington's Portrait is a perfect likeneſs, at this time, of this moſt celebrated patriot and virtuous citizen—As a portrait, it is ſaid to be one of the moſt perfect and elegant paintings that this country or age has produced; it is as large as life; he is repreſented as Preſident of the United States, giving his farewell addreſs to Congreſs. It was painted in 1796, at the period of his retirement from public life—the celebrated G. Stuart, a native of America, was the painter.

13 Very elegant original paintings by the celebrated Mr. Winſtanley, one of which is a ſuperb painting, 16 by 10 feet, of the nativity or birth of Chriſt; other Hiſtorical ſubjects, and ſome of the fineſt Landſcapes ever executed in America.

Alſo, 10 paintings of portraits of celebrated perſonages in the French Revolution, moſt of which have been made ſacifices; of the 10, the Marquis De La Fayette and Tom Paine are yet in exiſtence. Alſo, the Grand Muſical clock.

Alſo, a collection of very fine print's, ſome very elegant Porcelain Mantle piece ornaments, a number of well preſerved American Birds, ſome inſects, and a pair of ſecond hand 17 inch Senexes Globes. Many of the above articles are for ſale; the 13 paintings laſt added to the collection are to be diſpoſed of, the plan of which may be ſeen at the exhibition room.

This is doubtleſs the moſt magnificent collection of real fine paintings, every exhibited in this city; thoſe who wiſh to gratify themſelves muſt embrace the preſent opportunity, or they will miſs the moſt pleaſing and gratifying amuſements that this city has ever been in poſſeſſion of.

Admittance 2 Shillings.

Thoſe who have already ſeen the Waſhington, will be requeſted to pay again for the additions, after which, payment will not be expected for the ſame viſitors who introduce others.

N. B. The place of amuſement is the New Tontine City Hotel indway.

May 28. tf.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

A General aſſortment of ſeeds for ſale by the ſubſcriber, a Brooklyn, viz. Beans, peas, cabbage, carrot, beet, parſnip, dive, cellary, perſely, radiſh, turnip, lettice, and onion ſeeds

JOHN HASTINGS,

Gardener, oppoſite to the methodiſt church, Brooklyn, where may likewiſe be had, fruit and foreſt trees.

Orders left at the office of the Time Piece will be attended to,

Sept. 1c. tf

AN APPEAL
TO
IMPARTIAL POSTERITY.

BY MADAME ROLAND,
Wife of the Miniſter in the Interior of France.

CONDITIONS.

Theſe ſcarce and very valuable Hiſtorical Memoirs, which ran through two London editions in a few months, will be compriſed in two volumes, octavo, of 400 pages each.

They will be printed on fine paper anda new type, and delivered to ſubſcribers, neatly boundand lettered, at one dollar and fifty cents per volume; one third of the ſubſcription money to be paid on delivery of the firſt volume, the remainder when the work is completed.

To printers, bookſellers and others, who acquire ſubſcriptions, the uſual allowance will be made.

☞ Subſcriptions are taken at the Reading Room, No. 149, Water ſtreet, the Printing Office, No. 149, Pearl ſtreet, and the different Bookſtores in this City.

As ſoon as a ſufficient number of Subſcribers are obtai d, the Work will be put to preſs, and compleated with the utmoſt diſpatch. February 1. tf.

THE
INTERESTING TRAVELS
OF
JOHN LEDYARD,
WITH A SUMMARY OF HIS LIFE,

Are now in the hands of the Printer; and the following Propoſals are offered to the Public for Printing the ſame by Subſcription.

CONDITIONS.

I. It ſhall be printed on fine paper, with a new type ornamented with a full length portrait of the Author, in the attitude of taking leave, on his departure for Africa.

II. It will be publiſhed in a large octavo form, handſomely bound and lettered—calculated to contain between four and five hundredpages, making an elegant library volume.

III. The price to ſubſcribers will be two dollars a volume, one half the money to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing and the remainder on delivery of the Work.

THE ſolicitude expreſſed by the public for this long expected Work; the character of the Author, and the celebrity of the travels, render unneceſſary, to moſt Americans, encomiums which are ordinarily uſed in recommending books to public patronage. To thoſe who have not heard of Mr. John Ledyard and his travels, the following character, extracted from a Work publiſhed by the London African Society, may not be amiſs:

"FORCIBLY impreſſed by the objects which he ſaw, and naturally led to compare them with thoſe which the other regions of the globe had preſented to his view, he deſcribes with the energy of an original obſerver, and exhibits in his narrative the varied effects of ſimilarity and contraſt.

—Having traverſed the world by water, in his great attempt to do the ſame by land he had nearly penetrated to the Pacific ocean, when he was ſeized upon, and baniſhed from her territories by the empreſs of Ruſſia —

"On his arrival in England, Sir Joſeph Banks told him, knowing his diſpoſition, that he believed he could recommend him to an adventure almoſt as perilous as the one from which he had returned; and then communicated to him the wiſhes of the aſſociation for diſcovering the inland countries of Africa.

"Ledyard replied, that he had always determined to traverſe the continent of Africa as ſoon as he had explored the interior of North America; and as Sir Joſeph had offered him a letter of introduction, he came directly to the writer of theſe memoirs. I ſpread the map of Africa before him, and tracing a line from Cairo to Sennar, and from thence weſtward, in the latitude and ſuppoſed direction of the Niger, I told him that was the route by which it was deſired that Africa might, if poſſible, be explored. I aſked him when he would ſet out—"*To-morrow morning*," was his anſwer: But before I had learned from the note the name and buſineſs of my viſitor, I was ſtruck with the manlineſs of his perſon, the breadth of his cheſt, the openeſs of his countenance, and the inquietude of his eye.

"His perſon was remarkably expreſſive of activity and ſtrength; his manners, though unpoliſhed, were neither uncivil or unpleaſing: Little attentive to difference of rank, he ſeemed to conſider all men as his equals, and as ſuch he reſpected them: His genius, though irregular, was original and comprehenſive;—ardent in his wiſhes, yet calm in his deliberations; daring in his purpoſes, but guarded in his meaſures; impatient of controul, yet capable of ſtrong endurance; adventrous beyond the conception of ordinary men, yet wary, and conſiderate, and attentive to all precautions he appeared to be formed by nature for atchievement of hardihood and peril.

March 16. tf.